FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 10, 1844. [NO. 1388.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received from Wilmington, and opened in the Store formerly occupied by Stark & Pearce, a new and complete assortment of

CLOTHING,

Consisting of Coats, Vests, Pants, Overcoats, Scarfs, Stocks, Cravats, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Men's and Boys' Caps, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.

This Clothing was well and fashionably made up in Wilmington, by good workmen, under my own inspection, and I can with safety recommend it, and solicit the patronage of the public.

These Goods will be sold very low for Cash.

J. J. BURTON, Ag't.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87 f

JUST PUBLISHED,

A SECOND ADVENT 1843 Pamphlet. For sale by the Subscriber, and at the Store of Winslow & Breece. JOHN H. PEARCE.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Note of Hand made by me to Mrs. Anitta N. Whitted, and signed by Alex'r McDowell and H. H. Robinson as securities, for the sum of Three Thousand Two Hundred Dollars, dated 15th April 1842, payable one day after date.

The consideration for which said Note was given having failed, I am determined not to pay it.

THO. C. SMITH.

Bladen County, Dec. 26, 1843. 87-4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for or receive a Note of Hand made by me to William N. Whitted, and signed by Alex'r McDowell and Thomas C. Smith as securities, for the sum of Three Thousand and Eighty-nine Dollars and Fifty-three Cents, ($3089 53) dated the 15th April 1842, payable three years after date with interest from date.

The consideration for which said Note was given having failed, I am determined not to pay it.

HEMAN H. ROBINSON.

Bladen County, Dec. 26, 1843. 87-4w

HOTEL FOR SALE
In Wadesborough.

I am anxious to sell my well known and commodious HOTEL, situated on the South West corner of the Centre Square, immediately in front across the street from the Court House. There are, attached to the Establishment, 22 Rooms, each with a fireplace, 10 of which are detached from the main building, intended for and occupied at the Courts each by a Lawyer; *two* splendid Gardens; commodious Kitchen; Lumber and Smoke Houses, and Dairy; two Horse Lots, and as good a Stable as is in the State, 64 by 26 feet, with a Shed, and Stalls for 30 horses; Crib and Shelter, and a fine Well of water 30 feet from the Stable door. The House is tolerably well furnished, but not so extensively as its space would permit. Houses and Furniture all new—only used since Sept. 1841. Persons wishing to do a handsome business in this line, would do well to call and see soon. Terms of sale made accommodating, and lower considerably than the cash valuation. Affliction forces me to a sale, and I will sell and that soon.

JAS. M. WADDILL.

Wadesborough, Dec'r 1843. 87-8w

$300 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension of a man calling himself CANDLER BROWN, from Mississippi, about 35 or 40 years of age, six feet or over in height, of extremely dark complexion, and black hair, has the dress of a Negro dealer or Drover. Said Brown having passed counterfeit $100 notes on the Northern Bank of Kentucky, payable at Paris, and received in payment Notes of the South Western Rail Road Bank of this city. He has probably gone into North Carolina or Virginia.

W. LLOYD, 7 Broad st.

Charleston, Dec. 30, 1843. 87 3w

To Fever & Ague Patients!

BEFORE, as well as since, the discovery of the great remedy for Fever and Ague ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE (now called Rowand's "IMPROVED" Tonic Mixture, with the written signature of John R. Rowand over the mouth of each bottle, to distinguish it from a lot of "adulterated Tonic Mixture," made during the author's absence and disconnexion with its manufacture and sale from the spring of 1839 to 1841) "pretended" cures for this troublesome complaint have always been springing up in various parts of the country. ☞ But mark! since its discovery and almost universal and exclusive use throughout the United States, Canada, Texas, Mexico, West Indies, South America, &c. &c., all new remedies 'steal its good name"—counterfeit its taste, smell and appearance as closely as they can—imitate its manner of using—copy its directions—and by various other shifts and prevarications attempt to palm off upon the credulous and unwary their paltry guess-work Tonic Mixtures and Pills in place of the old favourite, sterling and supreme remedy. Nothing perhaps could more positively prove the excellence of the true medicine than this one fact—for were it not the "first best" they would not select it out, for receiving their chypocritical respects," but would confer their "compliments" upon something else they deemed the "foremost cure." And what more convincing argument do fever and ague patients need to guard them against any and all of these counterfeit and spurious imitations, and to render them careful to procure the genuine and undoubted remedy of the Proprietor himself, in Philadelphia, or of his accredited agents throughout the United States, &c.

☞ For sale by J. R. Rowand, Philadelphia, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Jan'y 1, 1844. 87-8w

250 bbls. Yellow Planting POTATOES, received per Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by HALL & HALL.

Nov'r 15, 1843. 80tf

Mr. & Mrs. Hardin's SCHOOL.

THIS INSTITUTION was opened in Fayetteville on the 30th October, and will be continued through the healthy season, without intermission. The latter part of the Summer and Fall of every year will be the only vacation, and will be passed at that very healthy and pleasant country seat, Rock Rest, in Chatham county, where, as the buildings are commodious, a number of young Ladies may be accommodated with Board, and have the advantages of a good Library and general instruction and direction in their Reading, Composition, &c.

The course of instruction embraces all the subjects usually taught in the highest Female Seminaries. The School is divided into three Classes, and a primary department, for which the charges will be $5, $6, $8, and $10 per Quarter,—payable in advance. The extra charges are,

French, per Quarter,	$3 00
Music on the Piano,	8 00
Ditto ditto Guitar,	5 00
Use of Piano,	1 50
Incidentals,	25

Instruction in Drawing and Painting can be obtained at moderate charges, either in the same building or the neighborhood.

Pupils from a distance can obtain Board on moderate terms in this place, in most respectable and agreeable families.

Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged only from the time of entrance.

Dec'r 19, 1843. 85tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

25 HHDS. PRIME SURINAM MOLASSES, 5 bels. Crushed Sugar,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

December 20, 1843. 86tf

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder on Saturday the 20th of January, 1844, the building of a FIRE PROOF JAIL, in the Town of Pittsborough, Chatham County—the Plan and Specifications of which will be made known on the day aforesaid. Bond and approved security will be required from the undertaker for the faithful and workmanlike performance of his contract.

Also, will be sold on the same day, 2000 lbs. of Swedes Iron, and what materials of the old Jail that may be on hand.

HENRY A. LONDON,
WILLIAM FOOSHEE,
WOODSON LEA,
O. A. STEDMAN,
EDWARD SNIPES,
Commissioners.

Chatham County, Dec. 14, 1843. 86tf

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

Gardner & McKethan *vs.* Henry H. Thornton.

Original Attachment, levied on Land in Robeson County, containing one acre, more or less, adjoining John Campbell and the Lands belonging to Centre Church, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Campbell's Bridge, as the property of the Defendant, the 20th day of September, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry H. Thornton, the Defendant, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Henry H. Thornton, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to replevy, or shew cause if any he has, why said Land, levied on as aforesaid, shall not be condemned to the use of Plaintiffs' recovery.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of Nov'r, 1843.

86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

James Barnes *vs.* Joseph Wilson.

Original Attachment, levied on six hundred acres of Land, more or less, on the waters of Shoe Heel, adjoining the lands of Donald McQueen, Neill McDonald, Duncan McEachern, and others, (no other property to be found,) the 25th of October, 1843.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Joseph Wilson, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Joseph Wilson, to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday of February next, to plead, replevy, answer and demur, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and the case heard ex parte.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1843.

[86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

Eliza Kelly *vs.* the Heirs of Edward Kelly, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly and Malcom Kelly, two of the Defendants, live beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the prayer of the Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November, A. D. 1843, and of American Independence the 68th year.

86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1843.

John McNeill, Adm'r, *vs.* Duncan Kelly and others, Heirs and Heiresses of Edward Kelly, dec'd.

Petition for the sale of Real Estate.

IN this case, it appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Kelly and Malcom Kelly, two of the Defendants, reside without the limits of the State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of November A. D. 1843.

[86] SD'H HOWELL, *C. C. C.*

REAL ESTATE for sale.

THE HOUSE AND LOT on Rowan Street, occupied by O. P. Stark, Esq.

Also, a very handsome Northern-made Carriage.

Apply to SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Dec'r 26, 1843. 86tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in August last, a negro man named MARK, aged about 25 years, about 5 feet 11 inches high, likely, round full face, rather spare made. He is supposed to be lurking about Josiah Cheek's Quarter and Marsh's Store neighborhood, in Chatham county. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail so that I get him again.

JESSE HEDGEPETH.

Tyson's P. O., Moore County, Dec. 21. 86tf

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber will re-open his School at Rockingham on the second Monday of January next. The Academical year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. For the information of those residing at a distance, it may not be impertinent to remark, that the healthfulness of the location and the morality of the village, render Rockingham one of the most eligible situations for a School in the Southern part of the State. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that the minds and morals of those Pupils committed to his care, will receive the most sedulous attention from the Subscriber. Board can be had at the Taverns at five dollars per month, or in good private families on reasonable terms.

PRICES OF ADMISSION—PER SESSION.

Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	$7 00
Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, and Declamation,	8 00
Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Watts' Treatise on the Mind, Logic, Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Aglebra, Geometry, Plain Trigonometry, and Surveying,	12 00
And Latin and Greek,	14 00

References.—Prof. J. B. White, Wake Forest College; R. J. Steele and J. P. Leak, Rockingham; and A. Little, Esq., Wadesborough.

SANDERS M. INGRAM.

Rockingham, N. C., Dec. 20, 1843. 86-4w

Received per Steamer Henrietta,

100 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
50 ditto St. Domingo ditto,
10 dozen Windsor Chairs,
25 boxes superior Cheese,
50 boxes and half boxes Raisins,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 18, 1843. 85tf

NOTICE.

ON the 11th day or January next, I will, as Administrator of John Munroe, at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Munroe, sell two likely Negroes, a woman and boy;—Horses, Mules, Cows, Blacksmith Tools, Corn and Fodder, a Wool Carding Machine, and various other articles. A credit of six months will be given. Several likely Negroes will at the same time be hired out for one year, and the Saw rented for the same time. Purchasers will be required to give bond with good security before the property is changed.

C. MUNROE, *Administrator.*

December 18, 1843. 85ts

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received per Steamer Cotton Plant, a Fresh and General Supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
New crop Bunch Raisins, large, in whole, half, or quarter boxes,
Fresh Currants,
East India Preserved Ginger,
Starch and Citron,
Nutmegs and Cloves,
Essence of Lemon and Cinnamon,
Hair Powder & Camphor,
Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil of Lemon and Peppermint,
Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint,
British Oil & Bear ditto,
Macassar Oil and Opodeldoc,
A large assortment of Cordials,
Port Wine and Madeira ditto.

N. B. Wholesale price of Candles, 25 cents per lb., by taking 100 lbs.; Retail price, 30 cts. per lb.

December 5, 1843. 83-6w

The Subscribers have just received,

121 BOXES Tin Plate, assorted, IX, also extra sizes and 2 cross, being from the celebrated manufacture of Whilden. They recommend it with confidence to consumers and others, as a superior article, being free from blisters, and having a beautiful wash, and in excellent order, direct from the manufacturer. Purchasers are invited to examine it before purchasing, as they will sell it as low as can be had in this market.

—ALSO—

2000 lbs. assorted Iron WIRE, Nos. 1 to 18,
2 tons Russia, American, and English Sheet Iron, assorted, Nos. 11 to 27,
Sheet and Bolt Copper, and Brass Sheet Zink and Lead,
Bar and Pig Lead,
English and India Block Tin,
Also a full and general assortment of Bar Iron, Round, flat and square Hoop and Band Iron, Nail and Spike Rods,
Sanderson's & Naylor's celebrated Cast Steel,
English Hoop L and American Blistered Steel,
German and Spring Steel,

With a general assortment of **Hardware and Cutlery, Groceries, Paints, Oils, &c. &c.,** which they will sell on the most favorable terms, and respectfully solicit a call.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.

December 5, 1843. 83-3m

PITTSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY,

WILL be opened for Young Ladies on the 1st of January, 1844.

This School will be under the joint supervision and instruction of Rev. Wm. Thurston and Miss Maria J. Holmes. The Course of Studies will embrace all the branches of a thorough English education, together with the Latin and French Languages.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months:

Latin, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, History, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, Spelling,	$15 00
Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Reading, Writing, and Spelling,	10 00
Reading, Writing, Spelling, &c.,	6 00
Useful and Ornamental Needle-Work,	1 00
Music will be taught by Mrs. C. Wiley, at	17 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Also, Drawing and French, each	5 00

Board may be obtained in pleasant families at low prices.

No Pupil will be allowed to contract bills, without the express order of the parent or guardian.

The terms being low, the Tuition will *in all cases be required* before the Pupil is admitted to the School.

WM. THURSTON.
MARIA J. HOLMES.

Pittsborough, Dec. 1, 1843. 84-6w

NEW GOODS.
The Fourth time this year!

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Premium Prints, Vestings, and Cloths,
Striped, figured, and plain Silks,
Alpacas, colored and black,
Ditto, striped, figured, and changeable,
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Merino and other Shawls,
Carpeting and Hearth Rugs,
Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Kentucky Jeans and Merino Cassimere,
Blankets, Flannels, &c.

With many other articles; all of which being bought by the package for Cash, will be offered at reduced prices for CASH, or on time to punctual customers.

December 7, 1843. 84tf

AMERICAN ALMANAC for 1844; U. S. Ditto for 1844; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebeg; Alison's Europe, complete in 4 vols.; Spinckes Manual of Devotions; Double Witness of the Church; Sutton on the Sacrament; Hope on Hope Ever; Life and Speeches of Henry Clay; just received by

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 13, 1843.

Just Received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

50 BOXES Fresh Bunch RAISINS, in whole, half, and quarter boxes.

D. McLAURIN.

December 9, 1843. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, at the Tan Yard, good SOLE LEATHER, in lots of 20 sides, at 18 cents; a less quantity at 20 cents. Cash.

BEATTY, BYRNE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 8, 1843. 79tf

DISTRICT CONSTABLE.

THE Subscriber offers himself as a Candidate for Constable in the District of Fayetteville, and solicits the suffrages of his friends and the public.

WILLIAM MITCHELL.

Dec. 27. 86-tE

Carolinian publish.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

40,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 3 for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 20th of January, 1844.

14 Drawn Numbers.

GRAND SCHEME.

$40,000, $12,000, $6,000, $5,000, $3,500, $2,500, $2,000, $1,969, 2 Prizes of $1,250, 2 of $1,200, 20 of $1,000, 20 of $500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarter	ditto	32 50

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 4, for 1844, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday the 27th of January, 1844.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,387, $2,000, 2 Prizes of $1,500, 3 of $1,300, 5 of 1,250, 200 of $500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 whole Tickets				$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 half	ditto	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarter	ditto	32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

December 16, 1843. 85-td-pd

Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

DR. HULL'S
VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER
PILLS.

A CERTAIN and effectual cure for Ague and Fever; also used successfully in the treatment of Bilious Fever, Nausea, General Debility, and Nervous Weakness.

The most flattering recommendations of this medicine have been received from many eminent Physicians and others who have used it. And it is presumed that no medicine has ever been used whose action has been more beneficial, pleasant and invigorating, and called forth from afflicted sufferers such expressions of heartfelt gratitude and thankfulness. Persons taking the Pills soon find themselves relieved—Chill broken! Fever gone!! Stomach and head free and healthful!!! Strength and appetite increasing and improving, and all nervous weakness fled.

Their action upon the whole system is so charming, that persons are invariably surprised and pleased with their rapid and complete restoration to health.

The Pills are purely and solely Vegetable; and the happy combination of the ingredients and their proportions are such as to produce a medicine which never fails to relieve when relief is attainable.

☞ Each box contains [illegible] One Dollar.

Also, Dr. Hull's celebrated [illegible] and Headache Lozenges.

All the [illegible] and Dr. [illegible] dale and at the Drug [illegible] the principal Druggists throughout the State.

September 25, 1843. 73-6m

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for Sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REVERBERATIONS.

The Ariel of our Whispering Gallery has caught, from we know not what

"Airy tongue that syllables men's names,"

the following discourse, and brought it to us. We have had quantities of political echoes in this country, and this one appears to us, we confess, quite as rational a repercussion as any other that we have heard. Whose voice it is that the enamored nymph of sound has conveyed to us we know not: it may be Whig, it might be a "Democrat;" it is perhaps a Calhoun man. We hope, however, that our fine ear, whose nice tympanum can almost hear the grass grow, will occasionally, even amid the din of Congressional speeches, catch us the delicate accents of some other disquisitions beside this.

There is, in Gulliver, a famous dispute which divides the empire of Lilliput into two great parties, always fiercely at strife, convulsing the entire State, and often so agitating and inflaming the public mind that a furious civil war appears ready to burst out. Upon this great question and the mighty consequences which it was supposed to involve, the whole government, the entire policy, and almost the existence of the country were deemed, on both sides, to hang.

This celebrated controversy was upon the manner of eating an egg. One half of the country of little men held that it should be broken at the big end, as easiest, most convenient, and natural; the other half thought that, for those very reasons, the egg should only be opened at the little end.

We need hardly add that, the shell once got through, both parties ate up the egg very much alike.

The former of these sects maintained that it was more agreeable as well as simpler, in egg-eating, to fall to work upon the broader extremity; that Nature herself had clearly designated for the entrance of the spoon. It was easiest broken there, and commanded the freest access to the whole interior, so that, undisturbed by needless impediments, one might, without let, devour the chick that would have been, as fast or as slow as liked him, according as his appetite or his affairs suggested. In short, they were "General Welfare" men.

The other party rallied under the idea of what was called "Strict Construction," and reasoned nearly thus:

"The nether bulk of the egg, by the laws of gravity, naturally arranges itself downwards in the hand, which further grasps and holds it better at the larger termination: then a smaller fracture at once better commands the meat within, and less permits the escape or loss of any part of the contents.

"Besides, it is comelier to commence at the little end. It looks as if one were too dainty to devour more than half an egg at a time; and, the spoon once in, you can, if you like, scoop all out and gobble it up in a twinkling, looking all the while amazingly delicate."

The reasons, perhaps, were nearly equal during the last century. About the beginning of this, however, a person armed with a narrower but longer instrument—not short and broad, such as stirs tea, but deep and narrow, borrowed from the mustard pot—started up and spread over the land a great alarm at the awful consequences that must ensue from any fashion of egg-eating but that which first chipped the shell at the lesser concavity.

He was a philosopher, and expounded the true system of egg-sucking nearly as follows:

"Eggs, it will be perceived, are, physiologically, but chickens in their principle—an inchoate pullet—an elemental cock or hen. Now, comparative anatomy teacheth us that the embryo reposeth in its case of phosphate of lime, with its heels towards the pointed part, its head at the rounded of its envelope.

"When, therefore, the deglutition of the elemental chick is to be done, the principles of philanthropy prescribe the process. You first of all render the egg abortive by plunging it into water brought by caloric to the point of effervescence, or 212° of Fahrenheit's thermometer; then taking the extinct fœtus you invert it in your palm, and commencing at the apex, you humanely eat the heels first and the head finally—just as skilful demagogues lick up the common run first and devour the great afterwards."

This lucid exposition of course convinced every body, and for some twenty-five years all who dared avow the Big-endian theory were excommunicated.

At last, however, certain of that sect perceived that, by dint of having practised at the big end, they could clean out an egg-shell at the little one a good deal faster than even they (though not tardy or inexpert) who had heretofore spooned it exclusively from either the big alone or the little alone; and a new school of Little-endians arose with a theory of that extremity and a practice of the other, who demolished white and yolk in less time than it had taken any body before to get even through the shell.

Ready for any Thing!—The Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate says that one of the candidates for the Doorkeepership of the House, travelled all the way from Michigan to Washington to obtain his object, but being unsuccessful in that particular, again placed his name before the House as a candidate for the *Chaplaincy!* But again failing, he solicited and obtained the post, which he is now filling, of *messenger* to one of the committees.

Hon. Walter T. Colquitt, the Loco U. S. Senator from Georgia, and a Methodist Class-[illegible], preached in Washington last Sunday. Mr. E. Brooks of the Express says of him—"At home he has been accustomed to preach a sermon, try a case in court, advocate, sit on a reference, marry a couple, listen a child, and make a stump speech between sunrise and bed time, and [illegible]day!" That will do.

MR. CLAY ON ABOLITION.

We find the following Letter from Mr. Clay in the Georgia Journal:—

ASHLAND, Nov. 13, 1843.

Dear Sir: I have duly received your favor of the 25th ult. propounding certain questions to me on the subjects of Slavery and Abolitionism, which you desire me to answer with a view to publication. I am greatly obliged by the friendly motives which have prompted your letter, and thank you for them, but I think the public is already in possession of such clear and explicit evidences of my opinions on those subjects, as to supercede the necessity of any further publication of them. I have a great repugnance to appearing before the public, without the most urgent reasons for doing so. I am now, sometimes involuntarily and unexpectedly, more frequently made to present myself than I could wish. My letters become the subjects of new texts for perversion and animadversion, and to give rise to other letters, adding to my already burthensome correspondence. Moreover, this frequent appearance of myself would be regarded as sensitiveness, which I really do not feel.

Besides my speech made some years ago in the Senate, on the occasion of presenting a petition from the District of Columbia against abolition, and various other expressions of my opinion, I have now the pleasure of transmitting a copy of certain resolutions which I offered in the Senate of the United States in January, 1838, as amendments to some resolutions previously offered by Mr. Calhoun, which probably had escaped your attention. These cover the whole ground of the District of Columbia, and the Territories, and I think ought to be deemed satisfactory.

I tender you cordial congratulations on the Whig triumph in Georgia, and other recent cheering events.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. CLAY.

Dr. F. S. BRONSON.

Resolved, That the interference, by the citizens of any of the States, with a view to the abolition of slavery in this District, is endangering the rights and security of the people of the District;—and that any act or measure of Congress designed to abolish slavery in this District would be a violation of the *faith* implied in the cessions by the States of Virginia and Maryland; a just cause of alarm to the people of the slave-holding States, and have a direct and inevitable tendency to disturb and endanger the Union—

And Resolved, That it would be highly inexpedient to abolish Slavery in any district of country set apart for the Indian tribes, where it now exists, or in Florida, the only Territory of the United States in which it now exists, because of the serious alarm and just apprehensions which would be thereby excited in the States sustaining that domestic institution; because the people of that territory have not asked it to be done; and when admitted into the Union, will be exclusively entitled to decide that question themselves; because it would be in violation of the stipulations of the treaty between the United States and Spain, of the 22d of February, 1810; and also because it would be in violation of a solemn compromise, made at a memorable and critical period in the history of this country, by which, whilst slavery was prohibited north, it was admitted south, of the line of 36 degrees, and 30 minutes north latitude. On Senate's Journal, Jan. 10th, 1838, p. 125 and 126.

FROM THE ATHENS (GEO.) BANNER.

Mr. Editor,—Believing it to be a matter of interest to the community, to be made acquainted with new and strange phenomena, especially when such belongs to our own State, I address you this communication:

There is a mountain in Rabun county, near the North Carolina line, that is now throwing out large quantities of very black dense smoke, and manifests the appearance of being Volcanic. Those who have visited this mountain, say that the smoke issues through fissures in the rocks, and that there is a continued rumbling sound like low distant thunder, constantly heard in the bowels of the mountain. There is no doubt of this fact, as a gentleman of this place has recently visited the mountain, and from him I have obtained information. The mountain itself is very difficult to ascend, and is the highest in that region. It has the appearance also, of having undergone violent changes heretofore. As soon as convenient I intend visiting the place and will afterwards give you a full account of it. W.

It takes the Women, etc.—Many years ago, says the Mills Point, (Ky.) Herald, a person who was noted for brutal conduct to his wife, offered himself as a candidate for the Legislature in the upper portion of that State. As customary among the candidates, he visited his fellow-citizens for the purpose of obtaining their votes. One day he called upon a Mr. Jones, whose support he was much desirous of obtaining, knowing him to be a very influential man. As it happened, Mr. Jones was not at home, and the candidate, after waiting nearly all day, told Mrs. Jones that he was a candidate and wished to obtain her husband's vote. The old lady looked at him, and after examining him with a very searching glance, asked, "Are you Mr. Croaker that whips his wife?" "I have it sometimes to do," replied Mr. C., rather confusedly—"Well," resumed the old lady, "you mought as well go home, my husband shan't vote for no sich a man."

The Virtue of Laughter.—No man, says Carlyle, who has once heartily and wholly laughed, can be altogether irreclaimably bad. How much lies in laughter: the cipherkey, wherewith we decipher the whole man. Some men wear an everlasting barren simper; in the smile of others lies a cold glitter as of ice. The fewest are able to laugh what can be called laughing, but only sniff, and titter, and snigger from the throat outwards, or, at best, produce some whiffling husky cachination, as if they were laughing through wool. Of none such comes good. The man who cannot laugh is not only fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils, but his whole life is already a treason and a stratagem.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

REMARKS OF MR. PEYTON OF TEN.,

On the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's Fine.

Mr. PEYTON of Tennessee, next addressed the House. It was not my purpose (said he) to have said a single word on this subject; it was my wish to vote for the bill before the House, the purport of which is simply to refund to Gen. Jackson the fine imposed on him at New Orleans by Judge Hall, without having any debate upon it whatever. I regret that gentlemen have felt themselves called on to take a different course, and not contenting themselves with a restoration of the fine to Gen. Jackson, and studied high-wrought eulogiums upon his character, have heaped mountains of abuse upon the character and motives of the deceased Judge. Is this just? Is it right? Is it required that, in order to do honor to Gen. Jackson, we should trample upon the Judiciary, and prostrate this great bulwark of our institutions—this safest repository of our liberties, upon which depend our lives, our property, and the peace and good order of society? Is it necessary to invade the sanctuary of the grave, and hyena-like, dig up the bones of the dead, and blacken them all over with the rankest abuse, the most virulent vituperation? No, sir, no! It is not! I, for one, shall not do it; nor do I feel myself called on to say aught against General Jackson. I feel as much pride in his military fame as any of those who are making so much noise about it. I regard his military fame as national property, in which you and I and every man in this country have an interest. But I am not quite sure that those who are most active and clamorous about this fine are the best guardians of the General's fame. I believe that they are mere pretenders; that they are going for themselves and for their party, and not for Gen. Jackson or their country. If this *stain*, as they call it, on the bright escutcheon of Jackson has been preying like a vulture upon their vitals, why have they not been restive before now? Why have they suffered it to remain, corroding, rusting, and eating like a cancer into the very vitals of Gen. Jackson's fame for thirty long years, without an effort to *expunge* it? Sir, you were in power twelve long years, and not a word was ever heard about this stain. Why did you not then clamor as loud as you do now, to have it washed out? Your plea is that Gen. Jackson was then in power, and *delicacy* forbid that this matter should then be agitated. But what pretext have you for your negligence during the reign of Mr. Van Buren? Was delicacy in the way then? Did you regard him as the only begotten political son of the General, and that it was indelicate for the son to act in behalf of the character of the father? It seems to me that this was the most propitious time for erasing the *stain;* time was precious; many of those who had witnessed the transaction had gone down to the grave; others were daily following them, and the memories of the survivors were daily and hourly growing more and more dim and forgetful of the facts and circumstances of that important event. Why did you not act then? Because, sir, you did not care one fig about it. It has all been the result of an *afterthought*. You were then rich, strong, and proud—your political capital was at "the flood," and you needed the aid of no such humbugs. You are now poor, bankrupt, humble, timid, and, like drowning men, you are catching at straws. Mr. Van Buren was a mere political parasite, a branch of mistletoe, that owed its elevation, its growth, nay, its very existence, to the tall trunk of an aged hickory; but so soon as it was attempted to transplant it and force it to live upon its own resources, independent of hickory sap, it shrunk, and withered, and died; and you have now found out that the only mode of reviving it again, and restoring it to its former *elevation* and vigor, is to call to its aid the strength and support and sustenance of the same old hickory.—This, sir, is the secret of all this clamor about this fine. It is intended for political effect, for political capital, and for no other purpose under the sun. This I regret exceedingly, and it is to be deeply regretted by the whole country, and especially by the *true friends* of General Jackson.

But, as his friends, or those who have taken it upon themselves to become the peculiar keepers of his fame, and the representatives of the feelings and wishes of General Jackson on this subject, ask for the money, I say let them have it; although I believe it is striking down one of the proudest monuments of his glory—although these injudicious or pretending friends are selling the mighty space of his large honor "for so much trash as may be grasped thus." This act which you are now about to reverse, was the crowing glory of that great man's brilliant career, who won for himself at New Orleans immortal honor, and for his country imperishable renown. His military fame is the pride of the nation. Is it not a shame that it should, by political manœuvring, be placed in the scale, to be balanced against a few dollars and cents? In all time to come our children could have pointed back with pride and exultation to this noble, this godlike sacrifice; the conquering general, surrounded by his victorious soldiers, fresh from the field of his gloty, bowing in dignified submission to the laws and civil tribunals of his country. What a spectacle!—Worthy of the admiration of mankind to the end of time. This act stands out above all

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

DEMAGOGUISM—MR. VAN BUREN.

Mr. Brownson, the great Democratic writer, (and editor of Brownson's Review,) published at Boston, thus characterises the despotic Jacobin Club, which manages the *Van Buren* party, and seeks to control the *Democratic* party:

"Selfishness, thus, becomes a *time-server:* seeks not for truth and justice, but for what is popular; asks not What is right? but simply, What will the People say? It has no opinion of its own. It runs athwart no popular prejudice; treads on none of the People's corns; is *non-committal* on all points on which the *public mind* has not declared itself; and is tolerant to all incipient errors, for they *may* become *popular* to-morrow. It is prudent, sleek, decorous. It has no rough edges, no angular points, and thrusts its elbow into no man's ribs. Its face has a settled smile, and its voice is soft, gentle, insinuating. It is calm, dispassionate, mild, deliberate. It is free from rage, from hurry, and 'bides its time.' If it fails to-day it will succeed to-morrow. 'The sober, second thought of the people,' will set all right—and *place it at the top of the ladder.*"

Well may the writer add—"We draw here no *fancy sketch.* We are, unhappily, painting from the life."

* * * * *

"This system, if we have rightly learned it, and we have learned it from the intimate personal associates *of the distinguished man who is at present its most brilliant representative*, is in substance this: In a Republican Government every thing must be done by means of *party*. Our first effort, therefore, must be to get and to keep, our party in the majority. We must never oppose any measure likely to throw it, or to keep it in the minority. * * Having determined that all is to be done by and through party, and that our primary duty is to labor for the organization and ascendency of our party, the next thing to be insisted on is, fidelity to the party and strict adherence to its usage—the surrender of all individual opinions, convictions and perferences, to the decision of the party, which decision, be it understood, is always to be effected by the aforesaid politicians, who have hold of the crank. This throws the whole business into the hands of central committees, and deprives the great mass of citizens of all free voice in the determination of measures or in the selection of candidates. To keep the ranks of the party full, to prevent members from breaking away and asserting their independence, appeals are now made to the lowest and most corrupt passions of the human heart. The individual who shows himself a little uneasy, or disposed to kick at the party traces, must be denounced, thrown over, and declared to be an enemy, and no longer entitled to the confidence of the party. Thus men must be kept in the party, and faithful to its usages, decisions and nominations, not by attachment to its principles and measures, but through fear, that, if they assert their independence, they will lose their share of 'the spoils.'"

* * * * *

Mr. Brownson then goes directly *at* Mr. Van Buren:

"And here, we must be permitted to say, is a strong reason why the American people should pause and deliberate long, before elevating Mr. Van Buren to the high office from which, in 1840, they so indignantly ejected him. It cannot be denied that Mr. Van Buren is the *most conspicuous representative of this system of party management*, in this country. The system itself has been *perfected*, and to no inconsiderable extent, was *founded* by him and his near immediate political associates. He is intimately connected with it; *owes to it all the political elevation he has ever received, and relies on it alone for his restoration to the Presidency.* He has *no hope* but in its influence; his restoration would, therefore, be a direct sanction of the system by the American people, and go far towards fastening it upon the country beyond the reach of future redress. In this view of the case, the re-election of Mr. Van Buren, whatever his personal worth, would be a dangerous precedent, and a most serious public calamity."

In speaking of Mr. Van Buren's defeat in 1840, Mr. Brownson says:

"Considerate men, who stood by Mr. Van Buren, and made no inconsiderable sacrifices to sustain him, felt that all was not lost; nay, that the gain might, possibly, in the long run, overbalance the loss. Mr. Van Buren, they felt was *out of the way*, and this, in itself, was no trifling gain. Hope sprang up afresh, and, in the buoyancy of their hearts, they were disposed to treat him with all tenderness, to tread lightly on his faults, to forget the injuries he inflicted on the Republican cause, and to magnify, as much as possible, his virtues and public services. * * But the re-appearance of Mr. Van Buren on the stage changes the whole aspect of affairs. He comes not alone, but as the chief of a band, which the country had devoutly hoped, was *dispersed*, never to be collected again. He comes as *the representative of the same old corrupt and corrupting system of party tactics, followed by the same swarm of greedy spoilsmen, with their appetite for plunder sharpened by the few years' abstinence they have been forced, through the remains of the original virtue and patriotism of the country, to practice.* Gratify his wishes restore him to the place he is [illegible] and we lose all that was good in [illegible] at the Republican party in 1840, and [illegible] only the evil we restore, what was an almost unheard of effort, the country had thrown off, and place the Republican party in the condition in which it *must be defeated again, or the country be inevitably ruined.*"

The Locos-Focos of Williams County, Ohio, held a Convention some two weeks ago, and resolved that Tariffs, whether for Protection or Revenue, are dead wrong, and that the clean thing is absolute Free Trade, with exclusive *Hard M* [illegible] *Direct Taxation!*

"The Spectator," the Clinton organ for the [illegible] seat of Government, at the [illegible] of the State [illegible] upon [illegible] political affairs, [illegible] "to wonder at the [illegible] even in South Carolina." [illegible] "You said [illegible] papers every week [illegible] in the same belief, [illegible] for the sake of a few votes [illegible] and ambitious aspirant to power [illegible] [illegible] indignant people! But, [illegible] they were the money [illegible]

[illegible] printers [illegible] "You said [illegible] was wrong."

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

FORMER PRESIDENTS ON THE TARIFF.

While the Enquirer is engaged in the task of representing the tariff as an unheard of enormity, it may not be amiss to refresh the memory of our readers by a few short extracts from the messages of former Presidents, to whom that paper successively professed the most unlimited devotion.

First of all comes the Father of his Country. In his message of 8th July, 1790, he uses the following language:

"The safety and interest of the people require that *they shall promote such manufactories as tend* to render them independent for essentials," &c.

The Enquirer may plead nonage to that; so we give him next an extract from the message of Mr. Jefferson, date, Dec. 1802:

"To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation, in all their lawful enterprizes; to favor our fisheries as nurseries of navigation; and TO PROTECT THE MANUFACTORIES adapted to our circumstances."

Again:

"When a nation imposes high duties on our productions, or *prohibits* them altogether, it may be *proper* for us to do the same by theirs; first burdening OR EXCLUDING their productions, which they bring here in competition with our own of the same kind."

Mr. Madison was (literally) the father of our Constitution. In his message of May, 1809, he recommends to Congress:

"To make such further alterations in the laws as will more especially *protect* and foster the several branches of manufacture."

Six years after, viz. in 1815, he goes still further into the subject. Hear him!

"There is no subject which can enter with greater force into the deliberations of Congress than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote manufactures, which have sprung into existence and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the U. S. during the period of the European wars; this source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend therefore to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."

Mr. Monroe, another Virginia President, in his Inaugural Address held the following language:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of government—possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own will and industry, we ought not to depend, in the degree we have done, on the supplies from other countries," &c.

In allusion to the same subject, he afterwards says:

"It is important too that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, and its influence, in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign lands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry; equally important is IT TO PROVIDE A HOME MARKET for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets."

We pass over what Mr. Adams said on this subject, as being of no weight with the editor of the Enquirer. But we make up for the omission, by inserting, at full length, the following letter from a man, the bare mention of whose name is wont to enrapture the old gentleman:

"WASHINGTON CITY, April 26, 1824.

"Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and national defence. If we omit or refuse to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuance of his blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with minerals—with lead, iron, and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of hemp and wool. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair protection that our manufacturers and laborers may be placed in fair competition with those of Europe, and that we have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war.

"I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus produce? Except for cotton he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, that when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labour employed in agriculture? Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States six hundred thousand men, women and children, and you will at once give a market for more bread-stuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir, we have been too long subject to the policy of British merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding paupers and labourers of England, feed our own; or else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves. It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious tariff is much wanted to pay our national debt, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country depends; and last though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence, and wealth of the community. I am, sir, very respectfully,

"Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON."

Our readers here have authority, which the Enquirer cannot object to, for the present Tariff and [illegible] especially for its protective features.

Gen. Cass in Ohio.—We have from a correspondent a full account of a general meeting of the Locofocos of Muskingum Co., Ohio, held at Zanesville on the 20th ult. to elect delegates to the 8th of January State Convention. Gen. Cass was a resident of that County for some time before and during the last war, and has warm personal friends there, [illegible] exerted themselves to the [illegible] a delegation friendly to [illegible] Presidency. Of course, [illegible] his War services, [illegible] his vindication of [illegible] the [illegible]s,' in preventing the [illegible] treaty.—[illegible] over them a glorious, electing their own [illegible] for everything, allowing all the citizens of the county who chose to attend the State Convention, but instructing them to support Van Buren. Thus winds up Gen. Cass for the coming contest.

New York Tribune.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE JUDICIARY.

The House of Representatives has got itself engaged in debating over again the proposition, so much and so often discussed heretofore, for refunding to Gen. Andrew Jackson the fine inposed upon him in 1815, by a Judge of the United States, for a contempt of Court in imprisoning the Judge and resisting the authority of the Court.

The debate upon the subject at former sessions has been so fully reported, and the merits of the question are so generally understood, that our readers would hardly thank us for again spreading at large over our columns all that can be said for or against the measure proposed. The subject might indeed well have been left to be decided at this Session upon the elaborate reports of the committees of Congress in relation to it made at the last Session.

Respecting this fine and its proposed remission, the only question really at issue, as our leaders doubtless understand, is, whether the *judgment of the Court* in that case shall be now reversed *by an act of Congress*, when nearly thirty years have passed since the rendition of the judgment, and the Judge who rendered it has long lain in his grave.

To the re-payment of the money, with interest, to the brave old General, who merely mistook his duty, and therefore transcended his authority, there would be hardly any objection. The question is only made difficult by the endeavor of his overzealous friends to make the remission of the fine in such a manner as to transfer the censure which history records from the General who incurred it to the Judge who awarded it.

For ourselves, we heartily wish that the question could be stripped of this difficulty, and the money refunded, not doubting that the error of the General was one of the judgment only—proper to be reprehended and punished at the time, but no longer requiring punishment when the danger of the example has passed away.—*National Intelligencer.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON SPECTATOR.

Struck its Flag.—The Zanesville (Ohio) Aurora, one of the leading and most influential papers in that State, comes to us this week without the Van Buren flag flying. The editors, after disclaiming any feelings of hostility towards the ex-President, say:

"We have taken down the name of Mr. Van Buren because it seems to us the height of presumption for presses and politicians to forestall public opinion in reference to the great question of the Presidency. If it be the business of the people to *elect*, it is equally their business to *select*, and when the exercise of the latter is taken from their hands, they will gain nothing by retaining the former. The bringing out of a candidate for office, to the exclusion of all others, is equivalent to his nomination; and his nomination is tantamount to an election, providing the party nominating be in the majority; hence *the bringing out of a man amounts to his election.* The startling conclusion of all this is, that a few bold and impudent men, by pushing forward their favorite chief, and frowning down all others, are virtually, and to all intents, the primal, and, consequently, the real agencies by which their man is made to fill, perhaps, the highest office in the nation. This system of action carried out, and the right of suffrage is not worth the paper upon which your election tickets are printed. In order to move right, the people must move first; and when they have pointed out the way, then let others advance with whatever rapidity may suit their inclination."

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Tennessee, now in session, for the establishment of *a new State* out of the territory of East Tennessee. The preamble of the bill states that the great local interests of that portion of the State lying east of the Cumberland mountains are totally distinct, separate, and adverse to the interests of that portion of the State lying west of the mountains; that at a future and not distant day the conflict between the two divisions of the State may be productive of great injury to the welfare of the people; and that a separation would be productive of much blessings to each division. The counties proposed to be ceded, in order to form the new State, to be named "Frankland," are twenty-six in number. It is proposed also in the bill that to the new State may be added such portions of the States of North Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, as may be ceded for that purpose.

Ohio.—The Whig House has passed a bill reducing the pay of Members of the Legislature from $3 to $2 per day. The Loco Senate has amended it by cutting down the Governor's salary from $2,000 to $1,000, Secretary of State $500, Auditor, Treasurer, and Board of Public Works, $739 each per annum, Resident Engineer $666; Acting Com. Canal Fund $665, &c. &c. Each Sheriff or other County Officer who receives over $730 a year shall pay the balance into the Treasury, &c. &c. The intent of this is of course to defeat the original proposition, but we trust it will be foiled The original bill passed the House by 36 to 8; the amended bill passed the Senate by 26 to 10.—*New York Tribune.*

The Lancaster "Union," one of the best Whig papers in Pennsylvania, and which has hitherto been the organ of the exclusive Anti-Masonic party, has just taken down the name of Gen. Scott from its mast-head and put up that of Henry Clay. Mr. H. Montgomery succeeds R. W. Middleton, Esq. as Editor. The Gettysburg 'Star' has taken the same course. The friends of Protection and the Land Distribution in Pennsylvania, as everywhere else, are now all but unanimous for Mr. Clay.

Whale Fisheries of the United States.—The imports of these fisheries into the United States for the year 1843 are thus given by the Boston Daily Advertiser: ships and barques 193, brigs 28, schooners 13; total tonnage, 67,593. Barrels sperm oil, 165,744; do. whale oil, 305,861; pounds of bone, 1,508,047.

Beauties of the Franking System.—It is said that during every session of Congress, a great number of forged franks pass through the Post Office. The labor of the clerks is so heavy that they have not time to scrutinize the signatures of members. Some years ago, a young clerk used to frank his own letters by writing his own name in so miserable a manner, that the clerks could not decipher it, and they not daring to stop the letters, lest the frank should prove genuine, the fellow saved his postage without the trouble of being a member.

Altered Bills.—Our attention was yesterday called to another case of deception in a bank bill, which it is proper to notice in order to prevent fraud. A twenty dollar bill was sent to a mercantile house in this city, purporting to be of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, but on examination proves to be an old plate of the Commercial Bank of Macon, long since extinct. The words "Georgia" and "Macon" are extracted by some chemical process, and "South Carolina" and "Columbia" inserted in their place. The bill is dated 20th May, 1841, and signed A. Blanding, President, and J. Ewart, Cashier. The former gentleman was once President of the Columbia Bank, but departed this life, much lamented, some time previous to the above date, and while occupying the station of President of the South Western Rail Road Bank, and the latter named never occupied the station of Cashier. The plate is so different from those in circulation that detection will be easy with any one who pays attention.

Charleston Courier.

Most Atrocious Murder.—It is with the deepest pain we have to record the awful death of Amasa Sprague, Esq. of Cranston, senior partner in the extensive manufacturing house of A. & W. Sprague, who was wilfully and cruelly murdered on his farm on the afternoon of Sunday last. He left his house about three o'clock to go to a portion of his farm lying in Johnston, for the purpose of looking to the proper shelter of his cattle, and at about five o'clock he was found prostrated on the earth dead. Upon examination, a ball was found to have entered the front and passed out of the back of his head. A pistol was found some distance from his body, and under such circumstances as to lead to the belief that a hasty attempt was made to conceal it. It was reported that he had received another wound in the body, but when our informant left, the coroner's verdict had not been rendered, and we cannot, therefore, state it as a fact.

This announcement cannot fail to create great excitement in our community.—Though not an actual resident of our city, his immense business relations led him to be regarded as one of our own citizens. In all the requisites of an energetic, successful merchant, he had no superior among us; and however many may have differed from him in other respects, his character for unquestionable probity and honor as a merchant was never questioned. His age was about forty-five. He was a brother of the Hon. William Sprague, a United States Senator from Rhode Island.

Providence Journal.

A Singular Case of Personal Resemblance.—Recently, at the American Museum, New York, there were exhibited two Albinos, or white negroes, who were claimed by a colored man, named Jones, as his children, and he resorted to legal proceedings to obtain them. Witnesses proved on each side that they belonged to Jones, and that they were also the children of one Maurice of New Jersey. In this dilemma, the Court could not act.

Subsequently Jones' children were traced into Massachusetts, and when the day arrived for the decision to be made, the *four* Albinoes presented themselves in Court. There was so great a similarity in their ages and personal appearance, as to render it difficult to distinguish them at first sight. But Jones recognized his own offspring, admitted his mistake in regard to the others, and gave up all claim to them, and each of the contending parties took away their children. Shakspeare founded a drama upon a similar story, which was probably but a poetical creation. The case in New York has the merit of a real occurrence, and is certainly a more extraordinary one than that which Shakspeare has immortalized.

Rich. Compiler.

A Love Affair.—Quite a romantic affair occurred recently at New Orleans, arising out of the tender passion. A Dr. Mackay courted the daughter of Judge Story of that city. The lady gave her consent to the union, but the father said nay, and the pair started off in a carriage, privately, to Lafayette, to get "spliced." On the road they met the lady's brother, who attempted to stop them, but was pitched into the mud by the driver. The next obstacle with which they came in collision was not so easily got over, being a heavy dray—and *they* were pitched into the mud. As one of the horses was killed, the carriage smashed, and the Jehu "knocked into a cocked hat," the lovers had to take to their personal powers of progression, and they trudged back to New Orleans through mud and rain, in the hope of finding an up-river steamboat to bear them to bliss. They found one, and embarked; but the family heard it, chartered another boat, and at the last accounts, the two steamers were "going it" up stream, at a boiling gallop, while the citizens on shore were giving and taking odds on the result.

TABLE

Showing the total number of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, by the different ratios since the adoption of the Constitution.

Year.	Ratio.	Members.
1793	Fixed by the Constitution	65
1793	33,000	105
1803	33,000	141
1813	35,000	181
1823	40,000	121
1833	47,700	242
1843	70,680	223

POPULATION

Of the United States at the different periods.

Years.	Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
1790	3,429,827	893,641	4,323,468
1800	5,305,925	873,641	6,179,566
1810	7,239,814	1,191,360	8,431,174
1820	9,698,131	1,538,064	11,236,195
1830	12,866,920	2,000,031	14,866,951
1840	14,581,453	2,487,213	17,068,666

DEBTS OF THE STATES.

We copy the following statement from an exchange paper:

	Debt. 1843.	Population. 1840.	Debt. per head.
New York,	$24,737,749	2,428,921	$10 25
Pennsylvania,	39,937,788	1,724,033	23 17
Maryland,	20,041,393	470,019	42 75
Ohio,	19,165,374	1,599,467	10 25
Louisiana,	20,363,886	352,411	57 75
Illinois,	18,836,379	476,188	39 45
Indiana,	15,083,146	685,866	22 00
Georgia,	1,600,000	691,391	2 25

Communication.

To the Editor of the Observer:

DEAR SIR: [illegible] Congress shall furnish you with [illegible] matter, suffer me to occupy a [illegible] your valuable paper with a few [illegible] philology.

Language [illegible], is the expression of ideas by words for the communication of thoughts: And in this enlightened age, our taste is not gratified with a barbarous idiom or with a literature which simply conveys our ideas, regardless of elegance or grammatical rule. We aspire—at least our literati aspire—to higher attainments in the structure of our vernacular language, by the rules of grammar, orthography, etymology, and orthoepy—and with their polish we look for a style purely ornate and grammatical. But how often and how sadly are we disappointed and grieved by the gross blunders we see and hear and sometimes even from our best speakers and writers. Take a few specimens to illustrate—e. g.:

1st. *Done*, the perfect participle of [illegible] is often used for the preterite *did*. Thus you hear a man say I *done* it, instead of I did it. This is very gross.

2d. *Neither*, as a pronominal adjective, and *either*, as a distributive pronoun, are often perverted in the use of them, and sometimes by our best authors. *Neither* should be followed by *nor* preceding an alternative, and *either* by *or*. Thus we should say, neither one thing *nor* the other, either one thing *or* the other.

3d. The noun *mean*, in the singular, is sometimes improperly used for the plural *means*, to denote resources.

4th. The noun *terms* in the plural, in contracts, meaning conditions, is sometimes used very improperly in the singular, as a mean or condition. This only wants a little attention to correct it.

5th. In the mean time—*in the* should be omitted.

6th. In despite of—*in* should be omitted.

7th. Such *an* one—should be such a one.

8th. The article *a* and not *an* should precede a word beginning with *u* long:—e. g. *An* university is bad; it should be *a* university.

I here leave a long blank to be filled up by some abler hand—and none more able than yourself.

I may hereafter throw out some hints on the subject of orthoepy—a subject too much neglected by public speakers. They are not aware of the polish and effect of a learned and polite pronunciation, which they neglect to the detriment of their otherwise elegant and rhetorical addresses.

PHILO-WEBSTER.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON, &c.

Imprimis—that, since the clear demonstrations from the Democratic party, of an unalterable preference for Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Senator Rives of Virginia, has declared his very decided preference for Mr. Clay over Mr. Van Buren, and is prepared to sustain it by active exertions. This conclusion of Mr. Rives, being too natural to excite any surprise, would appear also to be vouched by too strong and concurring testimony, to be doubted.

2ndly—that the knowing ones at Washington, confidently rely upon one of two things—first, and most probable, that South Carolina will vote for Henry Clay—2nd, and least probable, that if she does not, she will throw her vote away, as she did in 1836, by voting for Mr. Calhoun. At the worst, South Carolina will not vote *against* Mr. Clay, and will fall as probably vote for him. This would be important news, if Mr. Clay's election was not already placed nearly or quite beyond contingency.

3rd (and most wonderful!)—that the White House, its tenant and dependants, have themselves been seized with the Clay mania, and are entirely agreed that he is preferable to Van, though *of course*, not so marvellously a "proper man" as the "Captain" himself? Mr. Wise, we suppose is not a party to this predilection; but it is obvious from the family organ, that Tylerism has a Clay "thong" just at this time, in opposition to Van Buren. The election of Blair, as public printer, is understood to be the exponent and the cause of this curious summerset.

4th.—The *Tariff* is not to be, and *cannot be* touched, save in unimportant details.—The Whigs fully approve it—the Loco Focos are afraid to meddle with a principle which they know to be finally established in the judgment and affections of the American people. *Many* of them also, are as staunch friends of the Tariff, as the Whigs.

5th. The enormous and accumulating expenses of the *Navy*, are to be cut down to a standard of more rigid and Republican economy. Upon this, if it be true, as our information leads us to hope it is, we particularly congratulate the country; believing as we do, with the old Republicans, that a *cheap* Government is synonymous with a free Government, and an expensive one but despotism in another name. It is not at the *Home Squadron* or the *Navy*, that a hostile blow is to be directed, but at profuseness in expenditure. The argument that had the greatest influence at the end of the last century, in propagating Republicanism, was its cheapness. The celebrated remark, that "the trappings of a Monarchy, would set up a Republic," made more converts in Europe than the Declaration of Independence.

Richmond Whig.

The New Orleans Picayune furnishes the following affecting "modern instance" of an ancient grievance.

Unequal Distribution of Property.—In all ages this subject has attracted the attention of publicists and men of benevolent turn of mind. It is too much the fashion with the world at large to stigmatize as Agrarians those benefactors who would endeavor to secure to all some portion of the comforts of life. We were never more impressed with this truth than upon meeting yesterday a man on *horseback* with one umbrella over his head and another under his arm, while we were trudging along *on foot*, with nothing to shield us from the tempest which raged in its fury but a broad brimmed hat and a pea coat. Are there no limits to the powers of endurance implanted by kind Providence in our natures? We fear there are.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina commenced its Winter Term, in this City, on Monday last. The following persons have obtained licenses to practice law:

In the Superior Courts.—Robert R. Bridgers, of Tarborough; Thomas H. Leary, Jr. Edenton, John N Washington, Newbern; John H. Coleman, Asheville; Wm. B. Pope, Halifax; Wm. F. Brown, Caswell; Benjamin F. Atkins, Cumberland; Gaston Meares, Wilmington; Edwin A. Heartt, Hillsborough; Harrison W. Covington, Richmond County.

In the County Courts.—J. A. Moore & W. Stedman, Pittsborough; W. T. Dortch, Nash; B. M. Baxter, Currituck; G. B. Gordon, Gates; W. F. Martin, Elizabeth City; Chas. de Choiseul, Henderson Co.; Jos. McCleez, Tyrrell; W. P. Bynum, Stokes; J. S. Telfair, Washington; Geo. W. Brooks, Elizabeth City; Israel Cox, Randolph; John Rolen, Cherokee; John N. Houston, Iredell; David Fulton, Raleigh; John Luther Bridgers, Edgecombe; Shepard K. Nash, Hillsborough; Edward C. Davidson, Mecklenburg.

Raleigh Register.

New Year's Day.—The bright and beaming sun and the pure bracing air of yesterday favored the general interchange of visits and salutations which usually distinguish the first day of the New Year. A vast crowd of persons paid their respects at the President's Mansion, and were courteously received.

Mrs. Madison, the widow of the illustrious President of that name, and Mr. Adams, who has in his own person adorned the Presidency, also received the visits of a host of the friends who have long known them, and of others who availed themselves of the occasion to pay them the homage of sincere respect.—*National Intelligencer.*

The State of Edgecombe.—We are glad to have received information, which accounts for this noble State's not having a representation in the late Democratic Convention. We are informed that a large delegation were appointed to the Convention and set out with the intention of coming; unfortunately the roads fork between Tarborough and Raleigh, and as the delegation could not read the sign-boards at the forks, they took the wrong road, and wandered like the babes in the wood, up through the Democratic county of Nash, so celebrated for its good liquor and game cocks.

The Democracy of Nash being much delighted at this unexpected visit of the wheelhorses of her sister Edgecombe, that worthy principality opened her heart and her brandy barrels; and the Edgecombe delegation became much more *bewildered* by this manifestation of Nash hospitality, than they were when they took the wrong road. The party being in a sporting mood, commenced cock-fighting and ate at it yet. They say they have used up every game cock and dominicker that can be found in the county, except a special main which is kept in reserve for the princely amusement of the Hon. A. H. Arrington, as he is expected to be at home about new year's; and they swear Biddy shall have a chance and some of the fun. The delegation may be expected here about the 8th January, and will leave after transacting the business of their mission, so as to reach Edgecombe—if the roads do not fork—time enough to commence voting on the 4th July, according to order.—*Whig Clarion.*.

We learn from the Bedford (Pa.) Enquirer that the friends of the late Charles Ogle have brought suit against the propagators of the libel upon his character, (by the fabrications lately published of his pretended deathbed declarations and retractions concerning his celebrated speech in the House of Representatives in 1840.) The result of the suit cannot fail to establish the detestable falsehood of the statements, which we had some time since occasion to expose, concerning Mr. Ogle's speech.—*Nat. Int.*

Early Adjournment of Congress.—"Oliver Oldschool," in his correspondence with the United States Gazette, says:—"A locofoco member was overheard saying to another the other day, 'we must get up and pass in our House a resolution to adjourn early this year. There is no danger that the Senate will pass it, and then we throw the responsibility on them.' In reply to this, all I have to say is, let'em try it; let them send such a resolution to the Senate, and see whether that body will not agree to it."

The December number of the London Westminster Review says: "Perhaps the greatest fault of 'Martin Chuzzlewit' is an unjust and ungenerous attack upon the people of the United States, in the shape of broad and bitter caricature. That a vast continent like America, somewhat twice the extent of Europe, should contain in its maritime cities a body of slanderers and swindlers, is not very strange. Were none to be found there, considering how many have been sent from our shores, the fact would be much more extraordinary; but strange it is, and new and unaccountable, such an observer as Mr. Dickens, travelling from Dan to Beersheba, should find all barren of goodness, and discover no other facts worth signalizing in a country the rapid growth of which is without a parallel, than the knaveries of land jobbers and the abuses of a press conducted often by English editors."

Advertisements in the Brazilian Journals.—"Opportunity of obtaining a waiting-woman for 1s! To be raffled for, a waiting-woman, with a child eight years of age, and other subjects of value. Tickets may be had at No. 91 Rua do Roseria." "To be sold, a little Mulatto, two years of age, very pretty, and well adapted for a festival present—(Christmas box.) No. 3 Rua dos Latoeris." "To be sold, a wet nurse, Mulatto girl, aged 20; has very good milk; her first child now four months old. Rua da St. Pedro, No. 180." "To be sold, a black woman, five months gone with child; fit for all kinds of service. Largo do Poco, No. 5." "To be sold, a waiting-woman, with milk, and with a son eight months old. She may be had either with or without a child. Has the qualification of a good waiting-woman, and is without vice of any kind."

"Hallo, mister," said a traveller to a teamster, who appeared in something of a hurry, "what time is it, and where are you going? How deep is the creek, and what is the price of butter?"

"Past one—almost two—home—waist deep—and eleven pence," was the reply.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

William A. Graham of Orange.

THE TARIFF.—By reference to the proceedings of Congress, it will be seen that various attempts have been made in the last few days to revise and modify the present Tariff; but they have all been voted down. The National Intelligencer thinks these decisions may be regarded as test questions; and "so considered, (says the Intelligencer,) they confirm the impression upon our mind, heretofore conveyed to our readers, that the existing Tariff will not be touched at the present session of Congress. We now hazard, with equal confidence, the prediction that the proposed duties upon Tea and Coffee, in aid of the revenue, will not be laid at this session, if by the present Congress."

The appointments of Mr. Upshur to be Secretary of State, and Mr. Nelson to be Attorney General, (made by the President in the recess of Congress,) have been confirmed by the Senate.

The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Express, under date of Jan. 1, says: "I learn from good authority, that John C. Spencer will, to-morrow, receive a nomination to fill the office made vacant on the bench of the Supreme Court by the death of Judge Thompson. I do not believe the Senate will ratify the nomination." Mr. Wheaton, Minister at Berlin, and Judge Kent of New York, are also spoken of to fill this office.

GEORGIA.—A Special Election, to supply a vacancy in the Congressional Delegation, was held in this State on the 1st inst. We have received but few returns, which, however, are favorable to the election of Gen. Clinch, the Whig candidate. In 24 counties, Gen. Clinch has 9,862 votes, and Sanford, the Democratic candidate, 8,441. Last year, in the same counties, Whig vote 11,714, Democratic vote 11,401 —Whig gain 1,415.

A SIGN.—The Georgia Constitutionalist warns its democratic friends not to commit themselves too far in favor of Van Buren, because the democratic majority in Congress "have shown very little regard for the feelings, constitutional interests, and undoubted rights of the people of the South," both on the subject of abolition and the Tariff. The Constitutionalist is waking up to the faithlessness of Van and his friends, who have cheated Calhoun out of the nomination, and are quite ready and able to cheat their Southern allies on the Tariff and Abolition.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled on the 2d, and was organized by the appointment of James R. Snowden (Loco) Speaker of the House, over George W. Toland, Whig, by a vote of 56 to 41. In the Senate, William Bigler was chosen Speaker.

NEW YORK.—The Legislature convened on the 2d inst. Elisha Litchfield was chosen Speaker of the House, and James R. Rose, Clerk.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Delegates of Maryland, laying the State off into six Congressional Districts, and naming the 14th of February as the day of election.

Mr. Clay has accepted an invitation to take Petersburg in his route from Raleigh to Norfolk, &c.

He has arrived in New Orleans, where he proposes spending a few weeks, previous to leaving for this State.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday and Wednesday, no business of importance was transacted, a great part of the time being taken up in the presentation of petitions, &c.

On Thursday, no business of importance was acted upon. And the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the HOUSE, on Tuesday, the principal part of the day was spent in debate in Committee of the Whole on the bill to refund Gen. Jackson's Fine,—Messrs. Barnard, Dawson of La., Kennedy, Grider, Peyton of Ten., and others, taking part; at the conclusion of which, the Committee rose and reported progress. And the House soon after adjourned.

On Wednesday, a large number of petitions, resolutions, &c. were offered.

Mr. Rhett introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill reducing all duties on imports over thirty per cent. *ad valorem* to that amount; and providing for a final reduction, within two years, to twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, with such discriminations below this *maximum* as purposes of revenue shall require.

The yeas and nays being taken on this resolution, it was rejected, 112 to 67,—Messrs. Daniel and Saunders of this State voting for it, and Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, Deberry, McKay, and Reid, against it.

Mr. Black, of Georgia, offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill, as soon as practicable, revising the present tariff, and imposing duties on imports on the principle of revenue only.

And the question being taken on this resolution, it was rejected, Yeas 83, Nays 84,—Messrs. Daniel, McKay, Reid, and Saunders, voting for, and Messrs. Barringer, Clingman, and Deberry, against it.

Mr. A. V. Brown, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill repealing the second section of the act commonly known as the apportionment law.

[The second section is that which provides for representation by single districts.]

And the bill having been read twice, was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Duncan offered the following resolution, which was adopted, 110 to 58:—

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be and they are hereby instructed to report to this House, at as early a day as possible, a bill to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, containing such provisions, guards, and securities as will best effect the objects herein specified, and to disconnect the Government from all banking institutions.

Mr. McDowell offered the following resolution, on which he demanded the previous question:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill so modifying the present tariff as to provide a revenue sufficient for the wants of the Government, economically administered, and with such discriminations as look to that object and no other.

And pending the question, the House adjourned.

On Thursday, a motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Black of Geo., offered the day previous, had been rejected; but the House refused to reconsider.

The resolution of Mr. McDowell, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill modifying the present Tariff, was taken up and rejected, Yeas 84, Nays 102.

Mr. Dawson offered a resolution, proposing that on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, the debate on the bill remitting Gen. Jackson's Fine should cease, and that the vote should then be taken. The Yeas and Nays being called for, resulted, Yeas 118, Nays 66; and the Chair stated that less than two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, the resolution was not agreed to.

A resolution was offered, proposing to abolish the duty on Salt, which was laid over.

Mr. Pettit of Ind., offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill providing for *ad valorem* duties exclusively, and imposing no higher duties than the wants of the Government may require. Laid over.

A bill to organize the Government of the Territory of Oregon was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

A number of resolutions, &c. were offered but not definitely acted upon.

Shortly before adjourning, the House proceeded to the election of a Postmaster, five candidates being in nomination. On the third ballot, Mr. J. M. Johnson, having received a majority of all the votes, was declared duly elected.

On Friday, no important business was transacted, —the day being consumed in discussion on various incidental topics, principally on the 25th rule, (which prohibits the reception of abolition petitions.)

Some of our readers may possibly recollect, that we came under the heavy denunciations of the Locofoco print in this town, last Summer, for interposing to correct an erroneous statement which Gen. Saunders was making in his speech at our Court House. The General was telling his Locofoco friends that there were none but Whigs in the Board of Directors of the Cape Fear Bank. We, knowing the fact to be otherwise, exclaimed, "It is not so." For this we were terribly berated by the said print, and informed that "no *gentleman* would interrupt another whilst speaking," or words to that effect,—a dogma from which we dissented at the time, on the ground of incompetency in the tribunal to determine what constituted a "gentleman."

We are reminded of this incident by a scene in the House of Representatives a few days ago, in which the very same Gen. Saunders proved himself "no gentleman," (if that be a test,) by interrupting a member from New York, with the very same words, only he repeated them twice, and added other offensive words. There are various versions of the scene, in various papers, all agreeing in the main, but we select the following, because it is the briefest:—

"Mr. Davis of N. Y. spoke generally upon the subject of slavery. He said he was no abolitionist.

"Mr. Saunders of N. C., with some excitement, rose in his seat and said 'it is not so.—it is not so. The gentleman himself is an abolitionist!"

Of course there is no escape for the General. His own party organ has in advance pronounced that he is "no gentleman." We see no reason to quarrel with his friend in the conclusion, though we arrive at it by a different process.

The Wilmington Chronicle mentions that the man who swindled Mr. Lloyd of Charleston, by selling to him $1400 of counterfeit Kentucky Bank Notes, passed through that place without stopping on Thursday week, in the cars for the North. He was thus about three days ahead of his character.

The Halifax (N. C.) Republican is rejoicing over the arrival at that place of a new Iron Steamer, intended to ply upon the Roanoke, from Halifax to Norfolk, and of a schooner from New York, which has come up that river to the plantation of Mr. Burgwin, within 7 miles of Halifax, where she will take in a load of corn for Charleston. These are important events in the trade of our inland rivers, and we doubt not that the exertion of one half the energy and enterprize of our Northern brethren, would keep up these boats regularly, and save thousands to the planters and merchants.

We are sorry to see that the East Alabamian, which was edited with so much spirit and tact by Johnson J. Hooper, Esq. has been discontinued by the publishers, Messrs. J. F. Gilbert & Co We hope Mr. Hooper will find it his interest and pleasure again to connect himself with the Press.

The Merchants' Bank of Cheraw has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS."—A writer in the N. Y. Tribune states, that probably seven-eighths of all the ornaments worn in that city are of *copper*, though paid for as *gold*. The fraud is effected by means of the lately discovered process of galvanizing, by which copper is made to assume the appearance of the finest gold, with scarcely 100th part of the gold formerly worked up. The only remedy suggested, and that is but a doubtful one, is to require of the seller a warrant that the article is of solid gold or silver.

William A. Graham.—From the mountains to the sea-board, the nomination of this distinguished Statesman, by the late Whig Convention, is hailed with enthusiasm. The Roanoke Republican says: "The nomination of this gentleman, for the Gubernatorial Chair of North Carolina, receives the sanction of every Whig—not one dissenting. He is so much beloved and esteemed that may of the Loco Focos will support him. Then what chance does his opponent, Michael Hoke, stand of being elected? None whatever! He—in fact the whole party had as well ground arms in North Carolina. They are dead, and next August will be sung their funeral dirge.

Raleigh Register.

We have received a letter from Burke, which gives us cheering accounts from the "Western reserve." The nomination of Col. Hoke has roused the Whig spirit of the mountains, and next August will teach the Democratic Convention how much they "counted without their host" in expecting to gull the Whigs of the West with "Mike Hoke." We understand Mr. Avery, who was sent here last winter to (*represent?*) the *Whigs* of Burke, pledged the vote of the mountain district to Col. Hoke. We are not alarmed at this, when we recollect that he made the same pledge to Gen. Saunders in the Convention of 1841; and we only wish that his pledge may fall as far short of verification as the gentleman himself did of *representing* his constituents.—*Ibid.*

We hear that Gen. Waddy Thompson, the Minister of the United States to Mexico, has forwarded his resignation of that trust, and may be expected to arrive in the United States very shortly.—*Nat. Int.*

Massachusetts Election.—From the partial returns that have reached us of the elections which took place last Monday in the three vacant Congressional districts of Massachusetts, we are led to infer that in all those districts the Whig candidates have at length succeeded. In the third and seventh districts the comparative gain in the votes cast for Messrs. Abbott and Rockwell is already sufficiently large to overbalance the majority which was against them at the last trial, and in the sixth district Mr. Baker has less than fifty votes to gain in the fifteen towns that remain to be heard from.

Nat. Int.

Arkansas.—The Whigs of this State have gone manfully to work to carry it for HARRY OF THE WEST. They are in high spirits, and meetings are called in every county to appoint delegates to a State Convention for the nomination of candidates for State offices and an Electorial ticket.

St. Louis New Era.

The late Van Buren Abolition movement.—Our readers are already aware of the nature of the Abolition Resolutions, passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, and presented by Mr. Adams. They are also aware that those Resolutions were ordered to be entered *on the Journal* of the House, by the Van Buren majority. But they are, probably, not aware that they were *passed by the Van Buren majority in the Legislature of Massachusetts!* Such is, nevertheless, the truth!

Madisonian.

FROM SPAIN.

The packet ship Burgundy, which has arrived at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to 7th ultimo—several days later than before received.

From Spain there is a confirmation of what we published on the 23d ultimo, respecting the overthrow of Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Prime Minister, who had been appointed to office but two weeks previously; and the reasons for this movement are now stated somewhat more in detail than they were then given.

It is said that, in consequence of the opposition evinced by the Cortes towards Olozaga, that officer, without consulting any or his colleagues in the Ministry, extorted from the Queen on the 28th of November a decree dissolving the Cortes. Her Majesty next day announced to the Cortes this high-handed procedure of the Minister, and stated that, after having shut her up in an apartment, he had forced her to give him her hand to sign the decree. These developments produced a profound sensation, which led to a speedy revocation of the decree, the deposition of Olozaga from his office, and the appointment of Conzales Bravo in his place. At the latest accounts (December 1st) a reconstruction of the Cabinet had not taken place.

Olozaga denies that he intended insult to the Queen, and hurls back the charge upon his enemies, asserting it to be the result of conspiracy, intrigue, and hate against him. A proposition of impeachment against him was carried by a vote of 79 to 75.

Letters from Naples up to the 16th November state, that in spite of all the obstacles interposed by Austria, the Court of the Two Sicilies have resolved to acknowledge Isabella as Queen of Spain.

Hon. Daniel Webster, we hear, has purchased the 'Weehawken House,' on the Jersey Heights, opposite the upper end of this City, and will move thither directly. Of course, we infer that he intends to practice Law in our City.—*New York Tribune.*

A Large Tree.—The editor of this paper recently measured a cypress tree on the plantation of John B. Brown, Esq., in Bladen county, and found it to be 44½ feet in circumference at the base, and 33 feet in circumference 6 feet from the ground

Wilmington Chronicle.

A Windfall.—The Buffalo Gazette states that a family in that city, heretofore moderate in circumstances, has lately become heir to an estate of £50,000 in England.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 4th, Steamer Henrietta, with Boat B. Rush in tow, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, Beaver Creek Co., Boon & Breece, C. T. Haigh & Son, Cook & Troy, John Brown, S. W. Tillinghast, A. M. Campbell, Williams & Lutterloh, H. Branson, E. J. Hale, C. P. Mallett, Phœnix Co., Hall & Hall, T. S. Lutterloh, David Gee & Co., J. Huske & Son, D. McLaurin, T. W. Blake, W. McIntyre, E. Fuller, A. Kimball, Geo. McNeill, Wolf & Co., Jos. Baker, John M. Rose, H. L. Myrover, E. L. Winslow, and S. T. Hawley, of this place; and for D. Freeman & Son, H. A. London, A. S. Horney, Jenkins & Biles, A. Hunt, H. & Guin, D. A. Davis, M. R. & Co., T. Hill, T. Lineback, Elms & Martin, D. McDonald, H. Owen, and M. J. Holmes, of the interior.

Also, on the 7th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for J. H. & J. Martine, G. McNeill, Rockfish Co., S. T. Hawley, E. W. Willkings, H. Branson, B. Rose, E. L. Winslow, Gardner & McKethan, Simpson & McLauchlin, E. Fuller, J. D. Starr, Boon & Breece, H. L. Myrover & Co., Hall & Hall, C. T. Haigh & Son, S. J. Hinsdale, P. P. Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, W. J. Anderson, J. C. Thompson & Co., J. R. Gee, W. E. Kirkpatrick, G. A. Schwarzman, Jno. Brown, Jones & Dunn, A. J. Erambert, H. Erambert, E. J. Hale, T. W Blake, and D. Shaw, of this place; and for H. A. London, J. H. Hill, Jesse Thompson, D. L. Swain, Owen Hadley, J. J. & A. C. Blum, E. Belo, C. B. Wheeler, Jenkins & Biles, J. H. Enniss, Prof. Phillips, Blum & Son, Salem Co., Vogler & Gaither, R. Allison, J. H. Bitting, Salisbury Co., W. R. Bitting, and J. W. Thomas, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

December 28.—Brig Benjamin from Martinique; Schr. Edward Preble from Guadaloupe. 30.—Schrs. Jonas Smith from N. York, Valhalla from Bermuda. January 1.—Brig Harriet from New York; Schrs. A. Cornelius from New York, E. Messerole from do. 2.—Brigs Cornelia from Guadaloupe, Alvano from New York; Schr. Ellen from Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

December 28.—Br. Brig [illegible] docs; Schrs. Illinois for Ch[illegible] nzas. 30.—Schrs. Hen[illegible] Salloon for New York. [illegible]en for New Orleans. 2.—Br[illegible] maica, Casilda for New Yo[illegible] York, C. E. T[illegible] cket[illegible]cipus.

SEED POTATOES.

50 BARRELS round yellow Long Island POTATOES, in fine order, just received and for sale by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE.

Also, 5 coils Hemp Packing Yarn, for Steam Engines.

January 10, 1844. 88-1

MARRIED,

In this county, on the 25th ult., by Duncan Shaw, Esq., Mr. ARCHIBALD McNEILL, of Robeson county, to Miss ISABELLA McNEILL, daughter of Neill McNeill.

In Moore county, on the 24th ultimo, JAMES GAINES, Esq., aged about 92, a revolutionary soldier, (which completes his 4th marriage,) to Mrs. KARAH KIDD, aged about 60.

"May the moments of their future life,
Glide sweet and smoothly on,
And not one *youthful* thought arise,
To mar their nuptial joys. [*Com.*

DIED,

On the 7th ult., Col. JOHN McNEILL, formerly of Moore county, North Carolina, and late of Autauga county, Alabama, aged about 55.

At his residence in Stanly county, on the 27th ult., Mr. THOMAS WADDILL, sen., in the 73d year of his age. The deceased was a native of Chatham county, whence he removed in 1819 to Anson, and soon after to Stanly county, where he continued to reside, and where his house was emphatically the abode of kindness and hospitality to the day of his death. The disease which terminated Mr. Waddill's earthly existence, was "dropsy of the heart," under which he had lingered for several months. On Sunday previous to his death, the disease assumed a violent and aggravated form, but he bore the shock and suffered to the last with the most christian resignation and unbending fortitude. To those who knew the deceased, this tribute to his memory is entirely unnecessary, for the pen of eulogy can but feebly pourtray the many and inestimable virtues which distinguished the life of Mr. Waddill, of whom it may be truly averred, that no person ever sustained a more pure or irreproachable character, or was more generally esteemed when living, or mourned when dead. The proof of the respect and esteem in which the deceased was held by his friends and acquaintances, is attested in the many and voluntary visits which he received from his friends and neighbors while confined to the bed of his affliction. In all the varied relations of father, friend and husband, Mr. Waddill was tender, kind and affectionate, whilst his intercourse with society was marked with the most strict sense of honour and integrity. And he not only faithfully discharged all the duties due by him to society, but he did not forget or neglect the paramount duty due to his God. And ah! could the tears of suffering, sorrow and grief, give life and animation to his noble frame, which will soon be dissolved into dust, the deluge which has been shed for Mr. Waddill would waft his spirit from the spheres of bliss, and once more restore departed merit to a large and sorely stricken society of relatives and friends. But alas! he is gone, and gone forever!! And while the remembrance of his virtues and the purity of his life tend to heighten and embitter the cup of sorrow and affliction, there remains to his friends and disconsolate family the consoling reflection, that in passing from this life, the deceased has fled from a world of sorrow and pain, and gone to roam with celestial spirits in the realms of bliss!!!—*Communicated.*

In this county, on the 31st ult., after a protracted illness, JOHN McNEILL, sen. We are always inclined to eulogise a friend, when he is no longer with us, but the memory of his many virtues will be a lasting panegyric in the hearts of his many acquaintances. He had for a number of years been a Ruling Elder of the Presbyterian Church, which office he filled with a christian-like spirit. Throughout his whole life he maintained an unblemished character, and that hope which was his consolation in life, did not forsake him in his latter days. Some days before his death, being sensible that his end was approaching, like Jacob of old, he called his family and a young friend who was present, to his bedside, and blessed them with patriarchal confidence. He died with a full assurance of a blessed immortality. In the death of this excellent man, an affectionate family has lost one whose place can never be supplied, the Church an efficient officer, and society a useful member. Well may each one say, "Let me die the death of the righteous—let my last end be like his."

Happy spirit fled away,
Loosed from bondage and from clay,
Upward take thy flight! [*Com.*

In Chatham county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. HULDAH BRAY, wife of Henry M. Bray, aged 41 yrs.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JANUARY 10.

Brandy, peach,	30	a 33	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	30	a 33	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7	$7 25
Bacon,	6¼	a 7	No. 1,		
Beeswax,	25	a 27	Molasses,	25	a 30
Butter,	10	a 15	Oats,		30
Bale Rope,	8	a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Coffee,	9	a 10	Nails, cut,	5½	a 6
Cotton,	7½	a 8	Powder, keg,		$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Rags,		2
Corn,	40	a 50	Sugar, brown,	8	a 10
Copperas,	3	a 3½	" Lump,		14
Candles, F. F.,	11	a 21½	" Loaf,	14	a 15
Flour, new,	$3½	a $4½	Salt, (bushel.)	50	a 60
Feathers,	20	a 25	Sack,	$2 a	$2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 10	a $1 20	Tallow,	6	a 7
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tin, box,		$12½
" dry,		10	Tobacco, leaf,	2½	a 5½
Iron,	4½	a 5	Wheat,	75	a 80
Lard,	7	a 7½	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lime,	$1½	a $2	Wool,	12½	a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 15 " "

REMARKS.—Cotton continues to advance in this market, and sales were made yesterday at 8½ to 8¾; our receipts are very light. Flour sells at 3½, 4 and 4½; Flaxseed $1 to $1 15; Corn 45 to 50.

Wednesday Morning.—Our Cotton Market is very active this morning, at an advance of ¼ to ½ cent. Sales generally at 8½ to 8¾; a good lot would no doubt bring 9 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET—January 3.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz: Wide Boards 5 00 a 5 50; Flooring 7 25 a 7 75; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 6 00 a 8 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 28 a 30; Rice 2 25 a 2 50.

Naval Stores.—But little turpentine has come in during the last week; sales generally at 1 85; 700 bbls. brought that yesterday. Tar comes in sparingly; sales at 80 cts.

Timber, Lumber, &c.—In timber there has been a brisk trade lately; the rates may be thus stated, 4 for poor quality, 5 to 6 for good, and 7 for extra. Sales of flooring boards at 7½ to 7¾, and of scantling at 4 to 4½, both in good demand. Sales of W. O. hhd. staves, rough, at $15; do. of R. O. hhd. dressed, at 9; do. of shingles at 1 to 2 for common kinds.

Lard in kegs brings about 8 cents.

There has been no late sale of Corn.

Some lots of Rice have been disposed of at 2 20 and 2 25.

About 50 hhds. Louisiana sugar, very handsome, brought at auction on Monday, 5¾ to 6 80-100 per cwt. cash.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—January 2.

Bacon 7 a 7½; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 11 a 12½; Cotton 7½ a 8½; Corn 40 a 50; Flour 4 50 a 4 75; Feathers 25 a 30; Iron 5 a 6½; Lime 3 a 3¼; Molasses 35 a 37½; Nails, cut, 6½ a 7½.

At Columbia, Cotton 7½ to 8¾,—extr[illegible]es.
At New Orleans, Cotton 7¾ to 11,—extremes.
At Macon, Geo., Cotton 7½ to 8¾; principal sales 8½ to 8¾.
At Columbus, Cotton 8 to 9½.
At Augusta, Cotton 7¾ to 9; principal sales 8¾ to 8⅞.
At Charleston, Cotton 8 to 9½; Corn 42 to 47; Flour 4 00 to 5 75.
At New York, Upland Cotton 7¾ to 10; Flour 4 62½ to 4 69; Corn 46 to 48.

NEW BOOKS.

A[illegible]ON'S EUROPE, abridged, in one vol., by [illegible]id J. Gould; Organic Chemistry in its to Physiology and Pathology; Mrs. Eleeping, made easy, price 25; Abernethy's [illegible]sician, 25; Etiquette of Courtship and [illegible]2½; The Whig Almanac for 1844, 12½; thout a master; Sutton's learn to live; Unity of the Church; Sutton's learn to [illegible]'s History of the Reformation; just [illegible]d for sale by

E. J. HALE.

[illegible]0, 1844.

A Discourse on the

Character and Services of the late Rev. JOHN ROBINSON, D. D., will be delivered in the Presbyterian Church on Wednesday Evening, the 10th instant, to which the public are respectfully invited.

For the Committee.

JOHN MACRAE, *Sec'y.*

RECEIVED PER STEAMERS,

15 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 ditto Cuba ditto.
48 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 half bbls. Fresh Butter Crackers,
10 casks Cheese,
1 cask Rice.

ALSO,

An Invoice of Ready-made CLOTHING, Overcoats, Cloth Cloaks, Pantaloons, Vests, Scarfs, Shirts, &c. For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

January 8, 1844. 88f

Agency and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a large Store on Water street, adjoining and one door above R. H. Stanton, where he is prepared with ample room for receiving and storing LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAIN and other merchandize on consignment, and where he may always be found in readiness to attend to the sale of

LUMBER, TIMBER, and all other kinds of Country Produce,

As heretofore; and assures all who may favor him with their business, that his unremitted exertions to advance the interest of his patrons, together with promptness and strict attention, shall be his best reference.

J. T. RUSS.

Wilmington, Dec. 29, 1843. 88-6w

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

Bennettsville, S. C.

The Subscriber would respectfully inform Travellers and the public generally, that he has fitted up his House in good style, having built a large and convenient Dining Room, and being previously well supplied with Beds and Bedding of the best quality, is now prepared to accommodate all who may give him a call. His Table will be well supplied with the best the country affords, and visitors will in every respect be well attended to.

He has good stabling and safe horse lots, and his provender is of the best description. Drovers will find it to their advantage to give him a call, as his charges are very moderate, and he will endeavor to give them every satisfaction.

Families or single gentlemen can be supplied with private rooms with fire-places.

PHILIP MILLER.

January 2, 1843. 88-4w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harboring or trading with my wife, NANCY JOHNSON, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debt of her contracting.

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Averasborough, Jan. 5, 1844. 88-t1Mh

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 21st of October last, my negro man FRANK. He is about thirty years of age, very stout and black, walks softly with his head up, is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs, has bushy hair, beard mostly on the lips and tip of the chin, and can stock Ploughs and do coarse Carpenter's work. Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, and has imposed himself upon some settlement of free colored people in North Carolina, or is wending his way towards the North. Any person who will arrest and lodge the above fellow in any safe Jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.

Bennettsville, S. C., Jan. 1, 1844. 88-6w

☞ The Richmond Enquirer will publish six weeks, and forward account to Campbell Stubbs, Bennettsville, S. C.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1843.

Neill McCranie and wife Effy, *versus* Dugald McCall and wife Nancy, John McCall, Flora McCall, Duncan McCall, Daniel McCall, and Angus McCall.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel McCall and Angus McCall are non-residents of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, giving notice of the filing of this Petition to said Daniel and Angus, and requiring them to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John MacLaurin, Clerk of the said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, Anno Domini 1843, and 68th of American Independence.

88] J. McLAURIN.

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK.

B. F. LEE, (formerly of the firm of Lord & Lees, Lee & Babcock, &c.,) and U. B. BREWSTER, under the firm of LEE & BREWSTER, have established, at 113 Pearl street, Hanover Square, New York, a WAREHOUSE on an extensive scale, exclusively for

PRINTED CALICOES,

To supply the city and interior trade by the piece or package.

By confining their attention entirely and exclusively to this one article, L. & B. are enabled not only to exhibit a more extensive and beautiful assortment than is to be found elsewhere, (there being no similar establishment for Prints in the United States) but to sell always at prices as low, *and generally lower*, than those of houses whose attention and means are divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock, embracing *Some Thousands of Different Patterns and Colorings*, including a splendid assortment of *French Prints*, comprises all the latest and choicest styles, to which will be constantly added all the new and desirable patterns as they appear in the market, besides many which will be printed exclusively for their own sales.

Purchasers of this article will find it to their interest to examine this Stock before buying their Prints. If they do not purchase, they will at least have the advantage of seeing all the new styles, and learning the lowest market prices.

☞ Catalogues of prices, corrected with every variation of the market, are put into the hands of buyers.

ORDERS.

As L. & B. will keep this great assortment at all seasons of the year, they will, of course, be able to execute orders even in the depth of winter, (when other establishments here have no stock of goods,) in the best manner, and they solicit the attention of dealers to this very unusual advantage, which their establishment offers.

Terms.—All goods are charged at net cash prices, as per Catalogue, which will be sent with all goods ordered; and if time is given, interest is added.

New York, Nov. 15, 1843. 64-1y-pd

Job Printing of all kinds,

Neatly executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING for the Fall and Winter Trade, an assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes, Crockery and Hollow-Ware,

Besides a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Pilot, Beaver, Doe Skin and Mole Hair Cloths; Cassimeres; Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Flannels; Blankets; Muslin-de-Lains; Bombazines; Alpacas; Merinos; Winter Shawls; Fancy Prints; Dimitys; Jaconet, Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns; White and colored Cambrics; Sheetings; Irish Linens; Shirtings; White and bl'k Hose and Half Hose; Worsted, Elastic and Cotton Suspenders; Sewing, Spool and Flax Thread; Coat Trimmings, &c. &c.; which I am determined to sell low to those who will favor me with a call. (Next door to E. Fuller.)

D. McLAURIN.

October 2, 1843. 74tf

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100 KEGS WHITE LEAD, a superior article, assorted qualities, warranted pure, extra No. 1 and 2, satisfactory references as to its superior quality given to those who have used it.

500 gallons Linseed Oil.

500 gallons Fall and Winter Strained Sperm Lamp Oil, bleached and natural color, warranted pure.

100 gallons Refined Bleached Lamp Oil, at 80 cents per gallon.

15 barrels Tanners' Oil.

500 lbs. English Lamp Black.

Patent Carrying Knives and Extra Blades.

Scotch Grey Hones.

Scouring and Blacking Brushes.

Finger and Turning Steels, with every article in that line.

With a very general assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.

Painters' and Manufacturers' materials constantly kept on hand.

10 sides superior Northern Band Leather assorted.

Emery from Flour to No. 5.

A constant supply of above kept on hand, for sale on the most favorable terms. Apply to

J. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay Street, above Post Office.

November 7, 1843. 79-3m

Received pr Steamer Fayetteville,

10 HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Dec'r 9, 1843. 84tf

Annuals for 1844.

THE Gift; Literary Souvenir; and Rose

E J HALE.

FOR SALE,

LONDON PORTER,
Madeira and fine old Port WINE,
Common Wines,
Fine Hyson Tea,
6 barrels Calcined Plaster.

J. HUSKE & SON.

September 1, 1843. 70tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Brown and Lydia Brown, by her Guardian Alfred Brower, *vs.* the other Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, deceased.

Petition for Partition of Real Estate.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

Henry Hailey and wife Sarah, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Jesse Brown, dec'd.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Isaac Brown, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Isaac to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and

[illegible]

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1843.

[illegible] James

[illegible]

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that [illegible] is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said [illegible] to appear at the next term of this [illegible] Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday of January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1843.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having it in contemplation to leave the State, respectfully requests all those indebted to him by Note or Account, to call and settle the same, as he is in need of money.

He has on hand a few SADDLES, BRIDLES, and HARNESS, which will be sold low for Cash.

M. N. LEARY.

October 17, 1843. 76-3m

Just Received and for Sale,

THOMASTOWN LIME; Plaster Paris; Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 3; Cheese in boxes, a superior article; 100 kegs pure extra and No. 1 White Lead.

B. ROSE.

Sept. 18, 1843. 72tf

Rates lower than ever!

JACKSON HOTEL,

NEAR LIBERTY POINT,

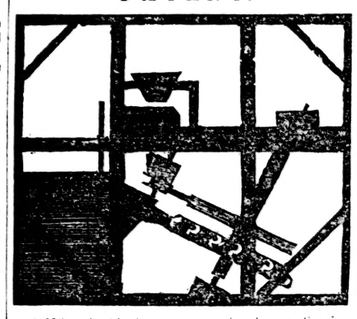
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

JNO. McCASKILL.

November 3, 1843. 79tf

The Inclined Water Wheel.

PATENT.



THIS valuable improvement in the application of water power, is now completed and in successful operation at the Cool Spring Mills in this Town. The invention was designed to save water in its operation, and thereby remedy the difficulty now existing on account of its scarcity. This wheel will perform the same labor with less than half the water required to drive the tub-wheel, and if applied in place of the flutter-wheel the saving must be still greater. The number of Mills (now in operation by these wheels) that become scarce of water in the summer, is supposed to average 80 or 90 per cent. If these Mills can be successfully operated with even half the water now required, it is obvious that the supply of water will be abundant.

The Inclined Water Wheel in its construction can be placed at any elevation to suit the condition of the pond, thereby securing a sufficient head above the wheel, which is important to all mills where the water is at any time liable to become scarce. In this particular the Inclined water wheel has a decided advantage above the Overshot, which requires a sufficient fall and constancy of water, and is also expensive in its construction: Whereas the Inclined Water Wheel can be built at much less expense—can be successfully applied to any mill or machinery that is propelled by water, and will run well in back water. This Wheel is said to rank in power with a high breast wheel, and can be geared with either cogs or bands, but the latter being considered cheaper and more durable, I have adopted them. Having obtained a Patent in December last, I have abstained from giving publicity to the invention, or offering to sell any Rights, until others, as well as myself, should become satisfied of its advantages. I am now ready to dispose of the right to use said invention by counties, districts and States—as also single rights. Millwrights, Mill owners, and the public generally are invited to call and examine the invention.

The machinery, as represented in the plate above, can be made more simple, by which one half of the expense of construction will be diminished, but the amount of water saved will be less. I shall have both modes of construction with a statement of materials for each, printed in handbills, which I design for those who wish further information on the subject.

JOHN T. GILMORE.

Fayetteville, Oct. 21, 1843 77-1y

ALMANACS FOR 1844.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers' and Planters',
Clay Almanac, with a Life of Clay:
For sale by E. J. HALE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

AN experience of about fifteen years has proved, *beyond a doubt*, that this Vermifuge is a *certain* and *never failing* cure for worms.

Since it was first put before the public, many

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]